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Mr. Stayton Again Addresses the Schley Court.

REPLY RETURNED BY ADMIRAL DEWEY

Commander Schuetze Testifies Today.

THE VIEW FROM THE IOWA

The first witness before the Schley court of inquiry today was Lieut. Edward F. Leiper, who was the watch and livision officer on board the New Orleans, which joined the flying squadron off Santiago about noon May 30. Lieut. Leiper began his testimony yesterday afternoon. Upon going on the stand this morning he was asked by Judge Advocate Lemly to describe the character of the blockade maintained off Santiago. When the New Orleans joined the blockade off Santiago, he testified, she took her position lying approximately in the column of vessels six or eight miles off shore, a little to the eastward and to the north of the entrance of the harbor During that first day the vessels drifted without attempting to make distance in any direction, but remained approximately in column for motion. The New Orleans was assigned a position between the Massachusetts and the Iowa, and toward evening the flagship Brooklyn made a signal to form columns and the New Orleans took her position easterly off the Massachusetts. A general signal was made to follow the movements of the flagship. The distance between the vessels was 800 yards.

The witness said the speed of the squadron before the harbor at night was not more than four knots. On that evening (30th) there were light breezes. At night he could not see the entrance to Santiago harbor, and he was not sufficiently familiar with other parts of the coast to recognize any points on the coast in the dark-They steamed on the night of the 30th about two hours in an easterly and two hours in a westerly direction. Some-times it was a little more than two hours and sometimes a little less than two hours. On the first night lying inside the column two or two and a half miles were the Marblehead and Vixen. On May 31 he was

on watch from 8 to 12 at night.
"It was much lighter during that night," he said, "although cloudy during the entire watch. At times there were breaks in the clouds more often over the sea than over the land. There were frequent show-ers passing over the land, obscuring the

The Blockade at Night.

Q. (By the judge advocate). Were ves sels further off or nearer shore at night or during the day? A. At night, as nearly as I could tell, they were practically the same distance as during the day. I have already stated that during the evening the flagship would take up her course about east and the other vessels would fall in tions. I do not recollect that we ever steamed in or out more than necessary to How far the distance east or west of the harbor was I could not tell. I could not see the entrance of the harbor. The only indication of the harbor entrance was the lights shown on shore, supposed were made from the batteries at

The witness did not know how much coal tiago, but he said "she was pretty well

Q. (By Mr. Rayner). I understood you to say your observation was that the ves-sels were the same distance off shore at Santiago at night as they were during the day A. When the New Orleans got in line on the evening of May 30 she went in a quarter or an eighth of a mile. He said six miles was the nearest and eight miles was the farthest distance from

shore of the blockading squadron. the New Orleans and asked him to read what it said about the latitude and longitude of the New Orleans on May 31 at 4 o'clock p.m. and then to calculate the distance of the vessel according to that record from Morro.

The witness did so, and said the calcu-

lation showed the distance of the vessel

from the Morro to be four and one-half The witness was cross-examined by Mr Rayner in regard to the distance the block-ade was off shore at Santiago.

Q. (By Mr. Rayner) What was the length of the line of blockading ships off Santia-A. There were five ships and four The spaces were 800 yards, which gives 3,200 yards; but, of course, that can-not be considered as exact, for these distances were not always maintained exactly.

Q. What was the distance the squadron went to eastward and westward in front eight miles, I think, and possibly a little less than eight miles. The minimum distance was six and one-half miles, and the miles. We were going at a speed of four over very slowly, and I remember during one of my watches, from 8 to 12, on the night of the 31st, the vessel made two turns while I had the deck, and we were com-mencing to make the third turn at the end of my watch when I was relieved. So there were two complete trips before the entrance of the harbor in the period of four hours. Steaming at the rate of four knots an hour, we could not have been a chart after the battle of Santiago. He going more than eight knots during the said that the data on which these positions passage before the harbor from one end of

he line to the other.
The witness could not give the extreme distance on each side of the entrance which the blockading squadron passed, as he could not distinguish the shore, except that he could see lights, and he did not

know where those lights were.

The witness was shown the log of the New Orleans for May 30, from 6 to 8 and 8 till midnight, the log mentioning that the vessels were steaming "in order. The witness was asked if that did mean that they were 400 yards apart. He replied that "in order" meant that the commander-in-chief would be in the first vessel, that the second officer in seniority would be at the other end of the line, and that other officers, according to their se-niority, would have vessels located from that of the commander-in-chief. He was satisfied that they were going 800 yards

Strength of the Batteries.

Before the reconnoissance of the 31st of May, when an attack was made on the Colon, he only knew that there were earthworks thrown up near the crest of the hill and on the other side eastward of Morro Castle. As a result of this reconnoissance he had gained a further knowledge of the strength of these batteries.

state facts in regard to the knowledge he had obtained of the strength of these batteries, to which the judge advocate promptly replied that counsel could not change an opinion to a fact by calling an

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TWO CENTS.

opinion a fact, but said he would not obect to the question.
The witness replied that that reconnois

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sance was partially successful.
"It was successful," he said, "in so far as I made incidental observation. Had I been directed to make exact obervations I would have had more information regarding the batteries than I did have, not being given any special directions to observe the batteries. We found that on Socapa the batteries were made of small caliber, probably six-inch guns, and there appeared to be only two or three guns there, and not all of that caliber. East of Morro there appeared to be four or five guns firing, and from the volume of smoke and were light guns. It appeared to me that they were light guns. It appeared that they were less than six-inch in caliber. In re-gard to the success of this reconnoissance in developing the batteries, I think it was

The witness said he could not agree with everything Capt. Folger had said about the success of this reconnoissance, but it was successful in developing the

The witness remarked that he had at first stated that the Marblehead and Vixen were inside the line. He said the Vixer



Lieut. Com. Wm. H. Schuetze.

was not inside at all times, and he thought the Marblehead came out for coal. He knew that the Vixen came out in the day-time. On the 30th the Vixen and Marblehead were from two to two and one-half miles inside the blockade line. At night he could not see either vessel and did not know how far inside the line they were.
Q. (By the judge advocate) What was developed on May 31 by the attack on the Colon regarding the strength or weakness of the guns of the shore batteries? A. Com-paring them with the strength of the squadron and with the strength of the guns on the ships of the squadron, the batteries were weak.

Q. Was any instruction given you or hills back of the shore line, sometimes ob-scuring the shore line. It was lighter looking eastward than over the shore line. That night we could see the collier outside, but could not see the Vixen and Marside, but could not see the Vixen and Martions. I made no report as to the strength
that were inside." of batteries and I know of no one else who Defense Gets Further Time to Pre-

Accuracy of the Stadimeter.

Lieut, Mark L. Bristol, once a watch and division officer on the Texas during the Spanish war, who has previously testified, was recalled to the stand in order that he

After making corrections he was asked by Mr. Rayner if he knew of any official reports that had been made to the Navy Department in relation to the accuracy of the stadimeter within its range.

He replied that he did not, and Mr. Rayner said he desired to offer reports that he had had copied and had just received These reports were made in 1895. He said that a great deal had been said about the stadimeter and its reliability in determining distances, and he thought it was highly important that these reports should be entered upon the record.

The judge advocate after looking at the reports said he had no objection to having them offered as evidence, and Mr. Rayner proceded to read them. One was a report by Captain R. D. Evans, transmitting a report of Lieutenant Wainwright Kellogg navigating officer of his vessel in 1895, which stated that he was in constant use of the stadimeter and found it very accurate, and in his opinion it was a necessary valuable instrument and should be placed on every ship in the service. other report on the subject offered was by Captain Henry Glass, when in command of the Cincinnati. Captain Glass said that this instrument had been in almost constant use night and day and had proved of the greatest value. He declared that it was accurate in determining distances within its

Q. (By Mr. Rayner)-What is its range? A. That would be found by getting a stadi-meter. I think that its range is about 10,-

Q. (By the judge advocate)-Having heard these reports read, reports made in 1895, and which appear to be based not upon actual experience in action, have changed your views or your opinion based upon use of the stadimeter in action? A. They do not change my idea of the stadi-The stadimeter is correct in short ranges, and as I stated before becomes inaccurate at higher ranges. It had never been tried in action before the Spanish war that I know of. I formed my opinion of the harbor? A. The total distance was tion, and after a very long personal use

He thought that whatever errors would be discovered in the instrument under or-dinary circumstances would be much less greatest distance was not more than eight than errors in its use in the heat of battle

and when the smoke of battle is present. Commander Schuetze Testifies. Lieut. Commander Wm. H. Schuetze, now on duty at the bureau of equipment, Navy Department, and during the Spanish war a lieutenant and navigator of the Iowa, was the next witness. He testified that he was a member of the board of navigators that had plotted the positions of vessels on said that the data on which these positions were determined were obtained in the form was the general method. He described the method in detail, saying that a draughts-man had prepared a chart and navigators were requested to report their positions on this chart while engaging the Spaniards, and while chasing them to the westward. Q. (By the judge advocate). What have you to say of your having signed this re port, particularly in regard to the post tion of the Iowa, of which vessel you were navigator? A. I protested against signing the report as being inaccurate, and I was finally persuaded, principally by the senior member of the board, Commander Wainwright, who argued that that was the best we could do in coming to an agreement, and I signed it. My first objection was that the chart was inaccurate; that the position of the Iowa as plotted on this chart gave her too much speed, and in order to keep the Iowa in her proper relative position with other ships her speed appeared approximately to be about eigh teen knots when she was making nine or ten knots actually. That is one objection. Another objection was in regard to the initial position of the Brooklyn when the Spaniards first left the harbor. I con-tended that this initial position was too close to the mouth of the harbor. We were not in our regular position and she was south of it. I base that opinion on the fact that when I first discovered the Spaniards coming out of the harbor I looked over towards the other ships on our left

and the Brooklyn was very nearly abeam

(Continued on Second Page.)

Fears That Brigands May Kill Her if Attacked.

TROOPS HAVE THEM SURROUNDED

Similar Case Enacted by Greek Bandits in 1870.

LORD MUNCASTER'S PARTY

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 10 .- The surrounding movement of Turkish and Bulgarian troops on the Mountain Gueltepe. on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier near Dubnitza, has commenced. The presence of Miss Stone and the bandits on the mountain is confirmed. The inhabitants of Dubnitza are supplying the outlaws with food.

LONDON, October 10.-With reference to the announcement that Turkish and Bulgarian troops are surrounding the abductors of Miss Stone, the Globe says that it considers that unless the movement is suspended until she is safe out of the hands of the brigands there will infallibly be a repetition of the tragedy in Greece during the year 1870, when Lord Muncaster and a party were captured. Lord Muncaster was released in order to negotiate for a ransom of £25,000. Then, as now, an attempt was made to surround the brigands, with the result that four gentlemen of the party were murdered.

Lord and Lady Muncaster and a party of English travelers were seized by Greek brigands April 11, 1870, at Oropos, near brigands April 11, 1870, at Oropos, near Marathon. Lord Muncaster and the ladies of the party were sent to treat for the £25, 000 demanded as ransom, with a free pardon for the brigands. The latter were surrounded by troops, and, in retreating April 21, killed Mr. Vyner, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Herbert and Count De Boyl. The incident Herbert and Count De Boyl. The incident caused great excitement, especially as many influential persons were charged with con-nivance at the brigandage. Several of the brigands were killed and seven were captured, tried and condemned May 23 of the same year. On June 20, 1870, five of the brigands were executed.

Advices From Mr. Eddy.

A cablegram has been received at the State Department from Mr. Spencer Eddy, the secretary to the United States legation at Constantinople, concerning Miss Stone's case, which, it is said, is practically a repetition of the facts stated by Consul General Dickinson in his dispatch of yesterday. The State Department officials are still of the same mind as to the danger of too much publicity touching the negotiations for Miss Stone's release; hence they decline to afford any information as to the progress they are making.

CALEB POWERS' TRIAL.

pare Its Case. GEORGETOWN, Ky., October 10.-At the opening of court today attorneys for Former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, on trial the second time for alleged complicity in the Goebel assassination, said they were unable to complete the affidavit on the motion for continuance because the jailer refused them permission to see their client after 6 o'clock last night. They asked further time and the court granted them until 2 p.m. Only fifteen days remain of this erm. The other trial occupied forty-five days.

JEALOUSY PROMPTED CRIME. Police Unravel a Mysterious Shooting

Affair in Brooklyn. NEW YORK, October 10.-Mrs. Lucy H. Carroll, who lived with her father at 76 South Elliott place, Brooklyn, was shot and seriously wounded at her home early this morning by a man known as Capt. John B. Neilson. The woman was shot three times. Neilson then shot himself in the right temple and died instantly. Mrs. Carroll told the police that she did not know the man

who had shot her. "I was awakened," said Mrs. Carroll, "by seeing a man in my rooms. I was much alarmed and cried: 'What do you want

"Without reply the intruder drew a revolver and fired three times and then turned and shot himself. "I do not know him, nor can I imagine he should have entered my rooms. Mrs. Carroll's husband is said to be in the Philippines. Neilson lived at

164 Court street, Brooklyn. The police found a portrait of Neilson in Mrs. Carroll's room, and when she was told of this she said she had known Neilson for some time, that he had paid her much attention and had been very jealous re-cently. Nellson was about fifty-five years old and was at one time a sea captain. Mrs. Carroll is about thirty years old. Her father, whose name is Kornder, is a dry merchant with a place of business in Brooklyn.

NATIONAL PURITY CONVENTION

Discusses Vice, Its Causes, Effects and the Remedies.

CHICAGO, October 10.-Vice, its cause, effect and its remedies, were discussed in papers and addresses delivered at today's session of the National Purity convention. Two addresses, "The Power of God for a Fure Life," by Rev. Milton S. Anderson of New Britain, Conn., and "The Care of Dependent Children," by Virginia T. Smith of Hartford, Conn., received close attention during the forenoon. Papers were read by Mrs. A. L. Biddle of New York, Dora Leslie Webb of East Palestine, N. Y.; Jos. S. Walton of Philadelphia, Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek, Mich.; Miss M. E. Otto of St. Louis, Annie Goff of London, and Eliza-beth B. Grannis of New York. Dr. Kellogg spoke of "The Influence of Diet Upon

Owing to the action of the house of bishops of the triennial Episcopal conven-tion at San Francisco in forbidding Episcopal ministers from solemnizing marriages between "any man or woman divorced for any cause whatsoever." the address of Rev D. D. Mitchell of Winnebago City, Minn., received marked attention. His address was entitled, "Divorce Not a Matter of Choice," and in a philosophical vein he mustered facts in support of his text.

BULLER DEFENDS HIMSELF.

In a Speech He Complains of His Critics. I ONDON, October 10 .- The wholly unsatisfactory situation in South Africa continues to call out the most severe criticism. Lord Kitchener today wires that Gen. Botha has crossed the Pivaau river, twenty miles north of Vryheid, which means that he has again escaped the British cordon. Gen. Buller, in a speech this afternoon, complained of the general criticism, especially in the newspapers, of himself. He admitted he had advised Gen. Sir George White that it would possibly be necessary to surrender Ladysmith, but, bearing in mind all the circumstances of the case, he was quite prepared to let the public judge of the justifiability of the newspaper at-

MISSSTONE'S DANGER DISS DE BAR IN COURT AT THE WHITE HOUSE

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST HER AND JACKSON.

London Police Say That They Perform Heinous Crimes Under Garb of Religion.

LONDON, October 10.-The hearing of the case of Theodore and Laura Jackson, alias Horos, who are charged with conspiring to defraud women of money and jewelry by fortune telling, was resumed here today. Laura Jackson, formerly Ann Odelia Diss de Bar of New York, made a strange appearance. She wore in the dock the loose, cream-colored decollete garment resembling a surplice, over which was a pale blue silk robe, which she wore when remanded, September 26.

Charles W. Mathews, senior counsel to the treasury, represented the treasury. He detailed three charges against the prisoners -obtaining money under false pretenses. procuring girls and rape. The offenses, said Mr. Mathews, were committed by fraud unique in the annals of crime. The Horoses established a religious sect called "Theocratic Unity," claimed the attributes of divine power, and induced girls to misconduct themselves with Theodore, under the belief that it was a necessary part of their religious devotion. "Poverty, chastity and obedience" were the watchwords of Theocratic Unity, which also was called the Purity League. Chastity, however, only applied to married people. Neophytes joining the Unity were obliged to vow secrecy and profess belief in the divinity of the Horoses, both of whom soid Wr. Mr. Marketing and their cold. both of whom, said Mr. Mathews, possessed mesmeric power, especially Laura. The latter frequently interrupted counsel with loud screams of "False!"

A well-bred woman, twenty-three years of age, who, the prosecution says, is the oldest of the many victims of the Horoses, testified in support of Mr. Mathews' statement. Evidence in the case was adjourned until

tomorrow. It is probable that there will be many sittings of the police court while the case is being heard. The government officials expect the prisoners will receive life sentences.

The identity of Laura with Ann Odelia
Diss Debar has been thoroughly estab-

Laura Jackson conducted a vigorous cross-examination in her own and Jackson's behalf. The court was half filled with young and pretty girls waiting to testify against the

couple.

It has been learned that the accused were married in New Orleans in 1898, came to London in 1899, and then went to Paris and Cape Town. Returning to England, they established the Theocratic order here.

POPULAR IN SWITZERLAND.

American Goods Properly Presented Should Find a Market.

American goods are popular in Switzerland, according to a report received at the State Department from United States Consul Morgan, at Aarau. "Hat dealers of Switzerland," he says, "buy principally from the English and Italian market. England furnishes stiff and Italy soft hats. It is difficult to say if American hats could find a market in this country, as their prices and qualities are not known here. The competition is very keen; agents canvass the country thoroughly. My personal hats are good, if the prices are not too high. The taste in this country, as well as in Germany, is influenced at present by our fashions. Only a few days ago I was told by a gentlemen's outfitter that 'everything American' is 'la vogue.' An agent who speaks the languages of the country-if possible an American-should be sent to show the latest samples to dealers, com the payment of bills, viz., three months net or 2 per cent discount for prompt cash. The duty is \$23.16 per 220.46 pounds, cases and packing included, for trimmed felt hats and 200 francs per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) of silk and straw hats."

POTATO FIELD SCOURGED.

An Alarming Disease Attacks the Plants in France. An alarming disease has made its appearance in the potato fields of France, according to a report received by the State Department from United States Consul Covert at Lyons, dated August 30. The disease, it is stated, causes the leaves of the plant to dry up, while the stem becomes thin and covered with yellowish spots and dies. The veins of the leaves fill with a gummy substance and are infected by bacteria. The disease first attacks the roots and then invades all parts of the plant. The bacteria is said to be identical with that which once attacked solanearum. Consul Covert states that appropriations have been voted for the study of the disease, with a view to its

Mr. Covert says in conclusion, that the only advice given to farmers with regard to this disease, comes rather late, and is "not to plant potatoes."

Gen. Merriam Here. General H. C. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Colorado, at Denver, is on a visit to this city on leave of absence, and spent most of today at the War Department. He is at the Ebbitt House. General Merriam has but a few weeks more active service ahead of him, as he will be retired for age next month.

Civil Service Commissioner John P. Har low was at his desk this morning for the first time in nearly a week, having been

confined to his house by illness, Dr. A. B. Richardson, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, was called yesterday afternoon to Portsmouth, Ohio, by the death of a relative.
Dr. Richey returned to the city yesterday from Chicago.

The application of the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company for mineral leases in the

Cherokee nation will come up for oral argument tomorrow at 10 a.m., before the assistant attorney general for the interior Department. Indiana's Itinerary Canceled. On the 30th of September the Navy De-

partment issued an itinerary for the battle ship Indiana. She was to take a number of landsmen aboard for a training cruise through the West Indies. The publication was misinterpreted as indicating a demon stration on the coast of Venezuela. In fact, the Indiana was to approach no near-er that country than the Port of Spain, but to remove any cause for criticism the Navy Department has now canceled the tilnerary, and will hereafter use more caution in publishing the projected move-ments of ships.

Movements of Naval Ven The Kearsarge has arrived at Hampto Roads, the Lancaster at Port Royal and the Alert at San Diego. The Alabama sailed this morning from the southern drill grounds for Tompkinsville.

Another Busy Day for President Roosevelt.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED BY CALLERS

Florida and Nebraska Brought Up.

TODAY'S APPOINTMENTS

President Roosevelt spent another busy day with callers, discussing a large number of executive matters and showing a grasp of the details of these affairs that demonstrated to those who talked with him that he will soon have well in hand a full knowledge of everything pertaining to his

new field of work. Political appointments in the various states occupied most of the day between the President and a good proportion of his callers. John G. Long and Henry S. Chubb, the republican leaders of Florida, went over political affairs in their state with the President, telling the chief executive that their recommendations would be of men acceptable to him and to the best people of the state. It is understood that most of the Florida afficeholders will be reappointed, with the possible exceptions of the United States attorney for the southern district, James W. Stripling; the collector of customs at Apalachicola, J. M. Shepherd, and the postmaster at Tampa. District Attorney Stripling is going to have active opposition from J. M. Cheny, and Mr. Shepard will be opposed by Dr. "Tip" Warren. The terms of these officers do not expire until January, and the fights will not commence for a short time. M. B. Mc-Farland will be reappointed collector at

Tampa without opposition. Nebraska Political Places. Senator Dietrich of Nebraska discusse several political places with the President, but no conclusions were reached. Senator Dietrich recently returned from the Philippines. Discussing conditions in the islands he said: "The massacre of nearly whole company of the 9th Infantry was the work of the worst band of insurgents ever collected on any island in the Philippines. The very worst elements that ever existed in the insurgent ranks in Luzon took refuge in Samar when driven out of Luzon. These elements have been collect-ing in Samar for months, and Gen. Hughes told me when I was down there that he feared trouble. My opinion is that we feared trouble. My opinion is that we had better go more slowly in removing the military government and substituting civil government therefor. Civil government was extended too fast, and this was one of the

causes of the catastrophe in Samar." Promotion for an Army Officer. Representative Thompson of Alabama presented Captain John B. McDonald of the 3d Cavalry, who is an applicant for a brigadier generalship. Captain McDonald has recently returned from the Philippines, where he was severely wounded last spring at Barangobong, Ilocos Norte, while as saulting a force of insurgents under General Tinto, whom he captured. Representative Thompson said the President declared that he believed in rewarding officers for exceptional service and should not hesi tate, if the occasion warranted, to do so by jumping them over their superiors. Captain Thompson was wounded at the

beginning of the fight, being shot through the lung, but did not reveal his condition until the close of the fight, which was wor after the soldiers had scaled a steep moun

Prominent Officials of Salvador. Assistant Secretary Adee of the State Department called upon the President to present Fransisco A. Reyes, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of Salvador: Miguel F. Molina, secretary of the delegation of Salvador to the Pan-American congress that meets in Mexico; Manuel A. Melendez, secretary of the legation of Salvador in Mexico. Accompanying the Accompanying the party was Rafael Zaldivar, minister of Salvador to the United States. The visitors merely desired to pay their respects and the President was glad to meet them city shook hands with the President and presented Bishop John Baptiste Scalabrini, bishop of Piacenza, Italy, who is in this missionary work

of his church among Italians. New Chief Justice of Arizona. It is understood that President Roose velt has about decided to appoint Julius M. Jamison of Arizona as chief justice of the supreme court of that territory, to succeed Judge Street, against whom charges have tomatoes and eggplants in the United been filed. If Mr. Jamison is appointed it States and was denominated "Bacillus will be because the term of Judge Street has about expired, and the President de sires to make this change. Mr. Jamison is in Washington and called on the President

a few days ago. Economic Conditions in Cuba. Edwin F. Atkins of Boston and Miguel Mandoza, representating large sugar interests in Cuba, had a talk with the President about economic conditions in the island. These conditions, so far as sugar and tobacco are concerned, are represented by Messrs. Atkins and Miguel as exceedingly bad. They state that there has been an enormous production of sugar throughout the world this year, and this has put the price of sugar below the cost of production. The Cuban sugar interests desire to have something done, but they do not know exactly what can be done now in view of the early change in governmental affairs in Cuba. The belief is that an effort will be made at the coming session of Congress to be the coming the complex to the complex to the coming the complex to the complex to the coming the complex to the complex t session of Congress to have the customs duties on sugar from Cuba lowered, so that these goods can come into the United States under better conditions. Severa propositions are now under consideration by the sugar planters.

The President's New Horses. Three new horses bought for President Roosevelt in New York will arrive by express Monday night. A brougham, a victoria and a landau, all brand new, will reach the White House with the horses. The President's own riding horse, Bleistein, which was purchased at Fort Plain, N. Y., has been here about a week, and has been in frequent use. He is a splendid jumper, the kind of a steed for which the President shows great partiality. The riding horse that was used by the President at Oyster Bay, and for which he had a great fondness, was killed while leaping a fence shortly before the tragedy at Buffalo. Mrs. Roosevelt's rider, Yaegenka, has been in Washington for about two weeks and will be used by her. Yaegenka and Bleistein are both pedigreed Kentucky animals, while the three new carriage horses that will reach here next week have style, youth and strength to recommend them. They were reach here next week have style, youth and strength to recommend them. They were purchased in New York by the President's brother-in-law, Mr. Douglass Robinson. President McKinley had four carriage horses, but he had no saddle horse. Early in his administration he bought a thorough-bred saddle horse and rode it several times, but it soon died and he cid not buy another. The carriage horses were sent to Canton. The carriage horses were sent to Canton.

Porto Ricans Are Doing Well. James S. Harlan, attorney general of Porto Rico, called on the President today and talked with him about the conditions in that island. Mr. Harlan says that the

prospect is good for better times in Porto Rico and that the people are becoming more satisfied every day. He says that there is much activity in business between this country and Porto Rico. Mr. Harlan has been in this country for five weeks on vacation and will leave Saturday for Porto Rico.

Some of the Callers. James R. Garfield and Harry A. Garfield, sons of President Garfield, paid their re-

spects to the President and were most cordially received. Senator Burrows presented Mr. Gilchrist

of Michigan to the President. Representative Livingston of Georgia called on the President with W. L. Scruggs ex-minister to Venezuela and to Colombia Representative Perkins of New York, General Cecil Clay, Representative Dalzell, Senator Mitchell, Colonel L. S. Brown of the Southern railway, A. H. Boyden, mayor of Salisbury, N. C.; Rev. Charles C. Pierce, chaplain at Fort Myer; Rev. Dr. Robert F. Y. Pierce of Scranton, Pa., and ex-Senator Higgins of Delaware were also among those who saw and talked with the

President.
Commissioner General Powderly of the immigration bureau, with a big bundle of immigration figures, had a conference with the President. The immigration question is one of the many others that President Roosevelt is securing information on.

The Day's Appointments. The following appointments were made

by the President: Justice-Eugene R. Hendry of Hawaii, to be marshal of the United States for the territory of Hawaii.

War-To be second lieutenants of cavalry: Walter H. Neill, George R. Somerville. To be second lieutenants of infantry: Vernon W. Beller, Samuel T. Mackall.

President Roosevelt's Eastern Trip. President Roosevelt will receive the degree of LL.D. from Yale College October 23. The degree was tendered to him last spring. He will leave here in a private car on the evening of October 21. The next day will be spent in Massachusetts with his sister, and the 23d will be spent at New Haven. He will leave for Washington immediately after the degree is Secretary Cortelyou left for Canton last night to attend to some business in con-nection with the settlement of the estate of the late President McKinley. He will

MASON MEMORIAL AT ANNAPOLIS. Window to Be Unveiled at the Naval Academy.

be gone several days.

A memorial window is to be placed in the chapel of the Naval Academy at Annapolis to commemorate the late Lieutenant Commander Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, U. S. N., who died October 15, 1899. This memorial is by his widow, Edmonia Taylor Phelps Mason, a daughter of the late Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps, U. S. N., and has been designed and executed by Louis C. Tiffany, and is a remarkably fine specimen of his work.

The unveiling will take place next Sunpropriate exercises will be held by the Rev

H. H. Clark, chaplain, U. S. N.
All the associates of the late Commander ly invited to be present at this ceremony commemorative of a gallant and distin-guished officer of the navy of the United Trains for Annapolis will leave Washington from the Baltimore and Ohio station at 8:30 a.m., and from the Pennsylvania railroad station at 9 a.m.

VISITORS FROM BALTIMORE. Introduced at the White House and

Navy Department. Representatives Meyer, Davy and Ransdell of Louisiana called upon the President today to introduce a large delegation of prominent New Orleans business men who came north to attend the rivers and harbors convention at Baltimore. The President said that he had kept track of the work of the convention and that he believed in reasonable expenditures for rivers and harbors.

Representative Meyer also called on the acting secretary of the navy and intro-duced the visitors. He also presented Commander J. W. Bostick, commander of the Louisiana Naval Militla.

TO RELIEVE TIME-EXPIRED MEN. More Troops to Be Sent to the Philippines.

It has been determined at the War Department to send troops to the Philippines to take the places of those whose terms of enlistment have nearly expired. Where there are not many short term men in any one regiment their places will be filled by separate detachments of recruits. Where any considerable number of enlistments expire in a single organization it is probable that the organization as a whole will be returned home and another regiment sent to take its place in the

Army Orders.

Philippines.

Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Infantry, has been granted an extension of leave for one month. He has been relieved from muster duty and will join his regiment upon the expiration of his leave.

Second Lieutenant Arthur M. Ferguson.

Barrancas, Florida, for temporary duty. Second Lieutenant Charles D. Townsley has been relieved from duty at St. John's Military Academy, at Delafield, Wis. Capt. Charles King has been assigned at were armed with Remington and Mauser his own request to duty at St. John's rifles and apparently had plenty of ammuni-Military Academy, at Delafield, Wis. Capt. Henry A. Barber, 9th Cavalry, has

three months on account of sickness. Capt. Meyer Herman, assistant surgeon, United States volunteers, having tendered his resignation, has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States. Captains Samuel B. Bootes, commissary, and Henry L. Newbold, Artillery Corps,

been granted an extension of leave for

have been granted one month's leave of First Lieut. Frederick F. Russell, assistant surgeon, now in New York, has been ordered to Fort Washington, Md., for duty, relieving First Lieut, Joseph H. Ford, assistant surgeon, who, expiration of his leave, will be

to duty at Washington barracks, D. C.

Mr. John C. Williams, who has been for several years past one of the representatives in this city of the New York Herald. has been oppointed secretary to the United States delegates to the congress of American republics to meet in the City of Mexico October 21. Mr. Williams has a considerable acquaintance with the notable men of South and Central America, ac-quired through his diplomatic work here, and his services will be of value to the and his services will be of value to the American delegates.

Mourning Removed From a Post Office The Post Office Department today received a letter from George H. Niles, postmaster at Brisbin, N. Y., saying that scoundrels removed the mourning from in front of the post office at night and trampled it in the dust. He asked as to what should be done, and was informed by the depart-ment to let the local authorities take care of the metter.

The Evening Star is the only afternoon paper in Washington that receives the dispatches of the Associated Press. It is therefore the only one in which the reader can find the complete news of the world, directly transmitted by telegraph, up to the moment of going to

LUTHERAN COUNCIL

Begins Its Biennial Session at Lima, Ohio, Today,

PRESIDENT RANSEEN'S REPORT

He Compares the Growth of the Church in Century.

STATISTICAL REPORTS

LIMA, Ohio, October 10 .- The grand council of the Evangelical Church of North America met here today in biennial session. Several hundred prominent dignitaries of the church are present from all parts of the country. The sessions began at 9:30 a.m. with religious services at St. Paul's Lutheran Church. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Mattis C. Ranseen, D. D., of Chicago, president of the council. Communion was held at noon, after which a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

The biennial report of President Ranseen was delivered when the council reconvened. He said the Lutheran Church in America a century ago had only two synods, with a limited number of pastors and congregations, and about 25,000 members. Today the number of pastors and congregations in our land is many thousands; the membership counts up into millions. The general council constitutes a considerable part of this vast army of Lutherans, and it is steadily growing.

Reports of Synods.

The statistical report of synods and institutions contained the following figures: The number of ministers is 1,294, of congregations, 2,053, and the communicant members, 351,544. There are 1,741 Sunday schools, with 16,116 teachers and 214,846 scholars. The total contributions for missions, &c., amounted to \$273,303. The three theological seminaries have 159 students, and the property is valued at \$450,000, endowment being \$248,000. The six colleges have 2,017 students, of whom 228 are preparing for the ministry. The total endowment is \$221,000, and the value of the property, \$665,000. At the two academies there are 2,539 students, of whom 246 are preparing for the min-

There are 721 children at the orphans' homes, 160 at the homes for the aged, etc., and 2,705 patients in the seven hospitals In the deaconesses' institution are 4,060. The total value of all the property is \$3,513,806; educational institutions, \$1,176,-561; charitable institutions, \$2,337,305. The

total endowment is \$551,500 Home Mission Work.

The home mission board reported that the \$12,000 debt had been paid. The field day at 10:45 o'clock a.m., under the di- had not been enlarged. Several of the misrection of Commander Wainwright, super- sions have become self-sustaining. There are in all twenty-two missions, with 2,336 communicants, and an enrollment of 2,840 in the Sunday schools. The total value of the property is \$173,750. The committee said if a sufficient church extension fund could be raised the appropriation to the missions could be reduced considerably and

a dozen new missions be started. The contributions, interest, etc., were \$44,682, and the expenditures \$44,779, the balance on hand being \$84.88. The board recommended the following ments to the district synods per year for the next biennial: Pennsylvania, \$12,500; Pfitsburg, \$5,625; New York, \$2,500; Ohio, Chicago, \$1,250; Northwest, \$625 \$2,500: total, \$25,000. The reports of the nine vice presidents,

the English, German and Swedish secre-taries and the treasurer followed. THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION. Question of Condemnation of Private

Property Discussed. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. RICHMOND, Va., October 10,-The constitutional convention today had eight-one members present. The day was devoted to a discussion of the injury and condemnation of private property for public uses, the proposition being to have the matter left to the legislature and not to incorporate anything concerning damages to property occasioned by public improvements in the constitution. It is not thought a vote can

be reached today. The committee on preamble and bill of rights held a session this morning for the Barbour resolution to regulate the liquor traffic by requiring applicants to sell liquor to obtain the written consent of the majority of the voters in the precinct where

liquor is to be sold.

The vote today was favorable to the proposition—6 to 5. This matter has attracted a great deal of attention, thousands of petitions being presented from all over state, the temperance people making a big fight for the resolution

TROUBLE IN BATANGAS. Company of Macabebe Scouts Defeat-

MANILA, October 10 .- A detachment of the 21st Company of Macabebes today encountered a large force of insurgents near Lipa, province of Batangas. Lieut Beau of 14th Infantry, has been ordered to Fort the Macabebes was killed and one of the force was wounded. The enemy was strongly intrenched. After two hours' fighting the Americans retreated to await reinforcements. The insurgents numbered over 300.

captured by insurgents while visiting a neighboring town under an escort of native police. The next day his captors, relenting tied him in a hammock and carried him to a point within a mile of the town and released him, saying he was a non-com The entire police force af Catanag, prov-ince of Tayabas, numbering eleven, have been carried off by insurgents, armed only with bolos. Presumably the police made no resistance, as they were well armed with carbines and revolvers.

SCHLEY MUST SHOW LISTS Mandamus Issued by the Circuit Court at Hagerstown.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. HAGERSTOWN, Md., October 10 .- Clerk Oswald of the circuit court here issued today a writ of mandamus requiring Col. Buchanan Schley, superintendent of the Maryland state census, to exhibit the census lists. This was in accordance with the opinion rendered by Judge Stake, who decided that Superintendent Schley was the custodian of the census returns, and that it was his duty to exhibit the same to the republicans, the petitioners in the case. This is the first writ of mandamus to be issued out of the Washington county court in

Anarchist Glavinovitch Arrested ROME, October 10.-Glavinovitch, the anarchist arrested here recently, a short time

after his arrival from Dalmatia, he having been heard to threaten the lives of the pope and of Cardinal Rampolla, pontifical secre-tary of state, has been sentenced to a fort-night's imprisonment for carrying deadly weapons and then to be deported to his home in Dalmatia.

REQUEST IS DENIED